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House. Telephone Calls. Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.....242 HARRISON, Hovey and Harmony, What

more could we want?

GENERAL HOVEY'S nomination is most enthusiastically received all over the country.

WE think the best thing the Democracy could do would be to withdraw Mr. Bynum.

THAT ticket grows more symmetrical and charming the more it is looked at. It is really

INDIANAPOLIS is illustrated by Harper's Weekly of this week. The representations of the public buildings are very good. THE Democrats have found out that Gen-

eral Hovey used to be a member of that execrable organization, and is a free-trader. Why not make the election unanimous, then? THE worst charge the Democratic press have

yet trumped up against General Hovey is that he was once a Democrat. There are massive intellects in charge of Democratic politics just

THE Albany (N. Y.) Times, a Democratic journal which is opposed to Cleveland, is causing the thick-and-thin members of that party much trouble. It tells too many family secrets.

THE one Democratic newspaper in Columbus, Mr. Thurman's home, has become independent since that gentleman's nomination. There seems too little magnetism in the bandanna at close range.

THE delay in the arrival of the City of New York is annoying, but nothing serious need be apprehended. It is the first trip of the new ship, and a derangement of the machinery in some detail is by no means an

IF New York can do nothing else for its poor, it can burn them to death, and is proceeding with its work of incineration at a rate that disposes of a baker's dozen of men and women a week on an average. This is less expensive and troublesome than to examine tenement houses carefully, and to compel the owners to provide fire escapes.

THE local issues as defined in the Republican platform are of such importance and of such personal interest that the State might be carried upon them without reference to national questions. The gerrymander, the tally-sheet forgeries, the infamous proceedings of the Democratic members of the late Legislature, and the corrupt management of the benevolent institutions are matters that come home to every resident of Indiana, and would, of themselves, doubtless bring about the needed political revolution.

THE Journal has before said, as emphatically as it knew how, that the streets of Indianapolis should not be made the plaything of contending corporations. The laying of four tracks on any street in the city is an outrage, and for the Council to charter another company to come in and add to the confusion, under the circumstances, is utterly indefensible. The companies now here are in court: their rights will be legally determined. speedily, it is to be hoped; and in the meantime, the streets should be preserved against absolute confiscation, so that the people may be able to use them with some degree of convenience and safety.

THERE seems to have been a concerted movement, the headquarters of which were in the office of the New York World, so far as can be traced, to flood the country with the rumor that General Harrison was contemplating a withdrawal from the presidential canvass. The rumor was published in the World, in the Courier-Journal, in the Detroit News and other papers simultaneously, each and all of which should have been ashamed of so disreputable a piece of journalism. The wits of the forgers and liars of the Democratic party have been strained ever since the Chicago nomination to invent some story or other that would arrest the tidal wave of desertion from Cleveland to Harrison. This last roorback was the feeblest and the most dishonorable of any yet coined.

THE expression "Usurper Robertson," in sonvention note in yesterday's Journal, was not intended to cast any reflection upon the Lieutenant-governor; but, on the contrary, to make honorable the epithet the Democrats had invented, without effect, to imply doubt of his title to the office to which he was so triumphantly elected in 1886. The note was written to call attention to the stalwart and unyielding support given the Lieutenant-governor by the delegates from his own congressional district, a support which was complimentary to him as a man and a candidate, and emphasized the strong belief in his abil-

ity and availability of those who knew him nearest and best. The Journal's regular convention report showed that Mr. Hanna, representing Colonel Robertson and his friends, united in the movement whereby General Hovey's nomination was made unanimous,

THE STATE TICKET.

The sober second thought of Republicans confirms their sober first thought as to the excellence of the ticket nominated on Wednesday. Political conventions do not often make fatal mistakes, but they do not always show the highest wisdom. In this case, if the general judgment and approving sense of the party are a criterion, the convention did show the highest wisdom. The nomination of either of the four other avowed candidates before the convention after Governor Porter Robertson, Chase, Cumback or Steele would

was withdrawn would have been a good one. have made a good candidate, a winning race and a good Governor. But without entering into comparisons or weighing individual merits in apothecaries' scales, there seems to be no doubt that in the present frame and temper of the public mind General Hovey is decidedly the strongest man who could have been nominated. He is old enough to date from a former generation. His public service in ante-war times, in the convention that framed the present Constitution and upon the Supreme Bench shows how long he has stood among the foremost men of the State. His military record is not only invulnerable but in the highest degree brilliant. He was one of the great soldiers of the war. His public service since the war has been such as to test his capacity and enlarge his experience, and there will be an eminent propriety in rounding out his career by electing him Governor of the State in which he was born five years after its admission to the Union. As lawyer, advocate, judge, soldier, diplomate, Congressman and accomplished man of affairs, he possesses every element and requisite of a strong candidate, and will make a brilliant and successful campaign. The rest of the ticket fits the head. It is strong at every point, and each individual will contribute his due share to the vigor of the canvass and success of the ticket. No nominating convention ever more eminently deserved the thanks of the party than the one which has placed this excellent ticket in the field. It is Chica-

GOVERNOR PORTER.

go over again.

If Democratic hopes in this State are at all dependent on making political capital out of Governor Porter's course relative to the governorship, or the failure of the convention to nominate him, they are in hard lines, indeed. The episode, from beginning to end, is creditable to the party. The strong desire for Gov. Porter's nomination grew out of the belief that he was, all things considered, the best and most available candidate, and that his character and popularity would contribute to the success of the ticket. There was no feeling that General Harrison could not himself carry the State, or that he needed anybody to pull him through. No Republican in Indiana has, for a moment, entertained such an idea, and Governor Porter himself very appropriately characterized it in a recent speech to the railroad men, when he said: "I have known General Harrison for a great many years, but I have never known the time when anybody had to pull him through."

On the other hand, Governor Porter's rea-

sons for declining the nomination were purely personal, and based on considerations of what he regarded due to himself and to others who had partially shaped their action on what he had said. No friend of Governor Porter doubts that he was actuated by the most honorable motives, and the imputation to him of any other is an insult. He has given every assurance that could be asked or desired of his interest in the success of the party this year, and of his purpose to do his full share of campaign work. The same regard for his integrity and the sense of honor that held him so firmly to his declination of the nomination for Governor will hold him with equal strictness to his promise to take the stump for Harrison. The Democratic papers which are chuckling because he adhered to his refusal to accept the gubernatorial nomination will not be able to extract much comfort from the way he will keep the other promise. To quote his words again, "There is no feud between me and General Harrison. I will support him zealously and heartily in this

PROTECTION IN GERMANY.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: It is asserted that Germany has a high protective tarisf and that wages there are lower than in England, where free trade prevails. Is this so, and if so, why? W. E. C.

In 1879 Germany adopted a new protective tariff, and with excellent results. Thus in January, 1879, statistics of 320 iron-works and machine-shops showed that they employed 151,582 hands whose monthly wages were \$2,280,375, while in January, 1884, the same establishments employed 202,888 hands and raid them wages amounting to \$3. 468,024 per month. In four years of protection the number of workmen employed in these establishments increased 33 per cent. and the aggregate of wages 52 per cent. a month. The average rate of wages of all workmen increased in four years from \$15.04 to \$17.17 per month. The results of protection in Germany have been very remarkable. Wages are still lower there than in Great Britain, but they are steadily appreciating. The laborand social conditions in Germany differ materially from those in England, and there are other elements to be considered beside protection. But statistics show that the condition d labor and the rate of wages in Germany have been greatly improved by protection, which has at the same time contributed largely to developing the resources of the country and to unifying the Empire polit-

ically. Prince Bismarck is generally credited with being a wise ind sagacious statesman. In his speech before the German Reichstag, recommending the adoption of a protective tariff,

"The success of the United States in material development is the most illustrious of modern time. The American Nation has not only successfuly borne and suppressed the most gigantic and expensive war of all history,

but immediately afterward disbanded its army. found work for all its soldiers and marines, paid off most of its debt, given labor and homes to all the unemployed of Europe as fast as they could arrive within its territory, and still by a system of taxation so indirect as not to be perceived, much less felt. Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached that point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States."

MR. BYNUM'S LIBEL ON INDIANAPOLIS. There is an irreconcilable difference between Mr. Bynum's statement of what he said in his Atlanta speech, and the Atlanta

Constitution's report. Compare them: WHAT MR. BYNUM SAYS |ATLANTA CONSTITUTION'S REPORT OF MR. BYNUM'S I described Indianapolis in glowing terms: "In my own city we her great advantages have every kind of manand prospects, her nat-ufactory, and every one

ural gas, her railroads, of them have increased and her prospective and their out-put until we rapid growth. In fact, have a surplus, and have

In eight months we can manufacture more than we can consume in a year. As a consequence, the factory hands are turned out of work for four months to starve. At the end of a year a laborer is doing well if he is even. When he is out of work he is out of money. His grocer will not credit him."

This is not mere verbal difference or change of expression. It is a fundamental difference of argument and ideas. There is not the slightest resemblance in Mr. Bynum's statement to the contemporaneous report, and vice versa. There is nothing in any other part of the Constitution's report to indicate that Mr. Bynum "described Indianapolis in glowing terms," or that he referred to the city in any other connection than the foregoing. Moreover, the foregoing extract fits exactly with his line of argument extolling free trade and decrying the effects of protection, while any glowing description of Indianapolis would not fit in the rest of his speech at all. Mr. Bynum would have the public believe that the Constitution not only failed to get his language, but his ideas, his meaning and his argument, and turned a glowing eulogy of the city into an elaborate attack upon its industries and workmen. Mr. Bynum makes a very heavy draft upon the credulity of the

THE following plank is a part of the North Carolina Democratic platform:

"Resolved, That we, as heretofore, favor and will never cease to demand the unconditional abolition of the whole internal-revenue system, as a war tax, not to be justified in times of peace; as a grievous burden to our people and a source of annoyance in its practical operations."

North Carolina Democrats have either failed to receive instructions from headquarters or are out of harmony with their party and do not care who knows. It can hardly be that they are unaware of the embarrassment this resolution may cause to orators of their party, who are telling Northern audiences that the internal-revenue resolution in the Chicago platform means "free whisky."

GENERAL HOVEY was a Democrat, but he was a loval man, and he left his Democracy on the field of battle, where so many of the brave and honorable men both served their country and changed their politics. John A. Logan was a Democrat when General Hovey was. Did that fact injure the Black Eagle in in the estimation of the Republican party or of the people?

A Kansas Ratification. No wonder Kansas is a Republican State. Any Srate would be when the people "ratify" as they do. They had a Republican rally at the little town of Mound Valley the other day, which casts into the shade the achievements of party patriots further East, who flatter themselves that they have done wonders when they have given two or three hours to their country. At daybreak guns were fired in Mound Valley, and the salutes were just in time to greet the first arrivals from the surrounding country. In the middle of the forenoon an immense procession was formed, which moved about town like an army with banners. The banners they carried were numerous, and bore a great variety of appropriate sentiments, as for instance:

"Tariff off; 50,000,000 sneep for sale, "GROVER CLEVELAND, Agent."

"Cleveland fishes on Decoration day.

"Give us Ben, honest Ben; Morton too, and then, Goodby Grover, Your day is over."

Harrison is not built that way.'

One banner had a picture of Ingalls shielded by a sunflower chopping down a tall sycamore tumbling into the Wabash. After parading until they were tired, the crowd adjourned to a grove and had dinner, after which speech-making began, and lasted till 6 o'clock. So interested and enthusiastic were the people that a heavy shower of rain did not disperse them or cool their ardor. After a brief intermission, oratory began again, and lasted until 11 o'clock, though even then there were calls for more. There is

Gas mixed with air is used for running the engines in the Westchester, Pa., electric works, and with larger machines for mixing and producing the gas it is believed that enough power can be obtained to drive locomotives with trains at a much less cost than with coal. Experiments are now being made to that end. All indications point to the fact that gas, either natural or manufactured, is to be the fuel of the

every reason to believe that Mound Valley will

cast a majority of its votes for Harrison and

THE cyclone business has not been very brisk this season, but the one reported from Kansas where the feathers were stripped off of chickens, the husks off of corn, and tombstones blown out of sight, makes up for the previous lack in this

It is rumored now that the delay of Cleveland's letter of acceptance is owing to the fact that it has been sent to England for inspection. He wants to be sure that he was giving satisfaction to the free-trade statesmen over there.

"shooting stars" can be seen at any moment in the evening sky. The principal display is expected to-night, when the densest part of the meteor stream will be crossed by the earth. THE Boston Transcript thinks that in these base-ball days it is better for the office to seek

THIS is the week for the August meteors, and

the man, for the office knows just where to find him, whereas it is not always so easy for the man to find the office. A good many campaign rhymes can be made with Harrison, Hovey and Chase as a basis, but the Journal will not discount the work of the

poets by giving them away. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journat: Please inform me what steps I must take to get into the postal service, and oblige. CLARK'S HILL, Aug. 5, 1888. J. W. LEE.

Civil-service examinations are held at stated

times in Indianapolia. Write to the secretary of

the examining committee at the Indianapolis postoffice. If you desire an appointment under the present administration, it will most likely be necessary for you to join the Democratic party before undergoing examination.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

THE Democratic campaign seems to be largely devoted to brag thus far. - Boston Herald (Cleve-

SHERIDAN Was Roscoe Conkling's choice for President. That was less than six months ago, and now both of these men are dead. THE New Haven Register, the leading Democratic paper in Connecticut, frankly says that

"The chances to-day in Connecticut are against the Democrats." THE Democrats slandered Lincoln, Grant and Garfield just as villainously as they do General

elected. - Detroit Tribune. In a word, the great objection to the Mills bill is that it proposes a tariff for revenue on the North with incidental protection for the South.-Philadelphia Inquirer.

Harrison. Lincoln, Grant and Garfield were

THE Republicans in California are in earnest this year. A county convention was held in that State recently, lasting two days and a half, during which time not a single delegate left his

THE columns of political items in the New York Press are so filled with the names of Democrats deserting the free-trade party that they contain but little else of interest. - Chicago

THE St. Louis Republic (Dem.) commenting of General Fisk's letter of acceptance, generously thinks that it shows him to be patriotic and deserving of a large Republican vote in the doubtful States.

JACOB HOOSE, a leading Democrat and builder of Skaneateles, N. Y., has raised a Harrison and Morton pole in that town, with the aid of seventeen other Democrats, all of whom will vote the Republican ticket. A MILLION Democratic tracts will be sent 'out

to-morrow, and as they go on their sad mission throughout the land, these tracts can be plainly tracked by the merry floppers they leave behind them .- Pittsburg Chronicle. WE are not hearing so much about Mr. Cleve-

land being stronger than his party as we were a short time ago. Has the party been strengthening or is Mr. Cleveland suffern vating influences of dog days?-Peoria Tran-DR. BROOKS, who prayed that the Union forces

would be defeated, is now praying for the defeat of the Republicans. There is no evidence that the Doctor has any more influence with the Almighty now than he had twenty five years ago. -Peoria Times. Even the Democratic leaders are being con-

verted. At first they said they were freetraders, now they call themselves "anti-protectioniste;" and about election time they will be ardent "protectionists." Public opinion is a great educating force.-Brooklyn Standard Un-

MR. JOHN D. SANDERS writes that the Lincoln club, at Dana, Vermillion county; which was reported in the Sentinel to be dying out, is in a flourishing condition, and doing active campaign work. He also denies that there is such a man in the locality as Cork, who assumed to be the Sentinel's informant. A REPUBLICAN national committeeman is

looking over North Carolina, and his report will decide what will be done towards carrying that State. Congressmen Gear, of Iowa, Payson, of Illinois, and other leading Republicans will deliver tariff speeches at the request of the North Carolina Farmers' Alliance this month.

WE don't hear so much loud talk nowadays about disciplining the Democrats who didn't think the Mills bill judicious, drumming them out of camp, forcing them to go where they belong, etc. The masquerading free-traders are not nearly so bumptious and truculent, now that the fight has begun, as they were beforehand. -Hariford Courant

THE New York Saloon Journal and the St Paul Brewers' Gazette are doing their best to elect Cleveland and Thurman. And yet the Democratic press howl about the Republican party being for free whisky. Maybe these Prohibition journals don't want it free. Possibly they prefer low license and 15 cents a drink. -Minneapolis Tribune.

THE Albany Times (Dem.) says that the Democratic effort to belittle Harrison by calling attention to the Blaine demonstration is mighty poor politics, and suggests that it would be better if the Democrats should pick out some man of their own party and have him create a similar demonstration. There was a time when a dozen Democrats would be available for such

ONE of the delegates to the Democratic national convention was overheard to say, on the corner of Sutter and Kearny streets, a few evening since, as follows: "We do not expect to carry California or, indeed, any of the Pacific coast States for Cleveland. What we want is this city and county; we don't get any of the federal offices, anyhow, and we are going to go after this city."-San Francisco Wasp.

THE Cleveland Leader doesn't have a very high opinion of the senior Senator from Indiana. It says: "The most arrant and blatant demagogue in this country is D. W. Voorhees, of Inlitically as a common thief. Nobody but a petty larcenist in politics would debase himself as Voorhees did at Terre Haute the other day, on the occasion of opening the Democratic campaign in Indiana.

THE Boston Herald, a Cleveland supporter, puts this disagreeable question to the railway magnates who constitute the working majority of the Democratic campaign committee: "It is stated that Candidate Morton, immediately following his nomination for the vice-presidency, resigned his directorship in both the Canadian Pacific and the Illinois Central roads. Now, can some of the leading Democratic campaign mana-

gers say as much? THE Nebraska State Journal thinks that President Cleveland ought to write his Thanksgiving proclamation now, and postpone his letter of acceptance until some time near the middle of November, because it will go a little hard to write a ringing Thanksgiving document after the election, while he could let himself loose on a letter of acceptance that didn't care how many fools it hit, subsequent to the declaration of the

vote for electors in the several States. Hon. Thomas J. Carran, of Cleveland, O., a leading politician of that city, has been making a tour through California. Speaking of the political situation there he says: "Democrats make no pretense of carrying the State, and when approached dismiss the subject with the assertion that 'California is a Republican State anyhow.' Well-informed Republicans estimate that the party will have at least 15,000 majority in the State and will have no difficulty in carrying the

entire Pacific slope." THE young ladies of Viroqua, Wis., have formed a club and adopted a constitution with the following preamble:

We, the young women of Viroqua, believing that the first concern of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of their homes; and believing that the Republican party cor-dially sympathizes with all wise and well-directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality, do, in order to form an effective organization by which we may give to the Republican party our heartfelt sympathy and earnest support. agree to this constitution for the Young Woman's Republican Club of Viroqua. Will Please Him.

The greater the demonstration to Mr. Blaine

the more will General Harrison be delighted,

both because he admires Mr. Blaine and because

he rejoices in anything that will tend to increase the already strong enthusiasm of Republicans for all their leaders, and to add to existing party harmony by the union of all sorts of Bepublicans in a common display of admiration and devotion to the returning leader, who has set so noble an example to all the other competitors for the Chicago nomination. Fisk's Letter. New York Mail and Express.

There is far more lurid and misdirected rhet-

oric in General Fiek's letter of acceptance than

there is of logic, or of fairness to the only party

New York Mail and Express.

that has ever achieved any practical temperance reform in this country.

Nothing Like It. Detroit Tribune. No candidate for the presidency ever received more attention and honors than General Har-rison has received since his nomination.

Stirring Up Its Party.

New York World. If the Democratic campaign shall "slumber" much longer it may be found that the party will be hard to arouse in November.

THE EFFECT OF FREE WOOL

What Woolen Manufacturers Say of the Probable Result of the Mills Bill.

It Would Destroy the Wool-Growing Industry and Greatly Cripple Home Manufactures -Its Effects in the Interior States.

A leading free-trade paper recently made the following assertion:

"There is not a woolen manufacturer in the United States who does not know that, with the Mills bill a law, our woolen employers would double their employment of home labor, pay labor better wages, pay larger profits to capital, and relieve the woolen consumers of the country-which embrace the whole people-of at least \$120,000,000 annually for the necessaries of

Another free-trade paper said:

"The woolen manufacturers know perfectly well that free wool would be nothing what free hides have proved to the leather industry. They have not openly advocated free woo however, because they fear that any demand they might make, or any precedent they might establish in lowering duties on raw wool might be used against them hereafter in securing a reduction of the tariff on manufactured woolen

In order to ascertain the real views of men engaged in the business the Journal addressed letters to a number of woolen manufacturers, calling their attention to the foregoing and asking them to state briefly what, in their opinion, "would be the effect of the repeal of the duty on wool upon the wool-producing and woolen manu facturing industries of this country; also, the probable benefit, if any, to the people in the way of reduced price in woolen goods."

To this inquiry the following replies have been received. Henry W. Barret & Co., proprietors of the Eclipse woolen-mills, Louisville, IKy.,

"The woolen manufacturers of the United States know that without protection to the woolraiser, the industry is destroyed. Under the protection afforded the industry since 1867 the supply in the United States has grown to nearly equal the consumption, except in carpet wools,

of which we produce little. "Under protection the weight of the fleece has and the quality improved to equal the wools produced anywhere. With the increase in wool production, the price has diminished, and enables manufacturers to reduce the cost of their

"Free trade means the destruction of the wool industry, and dependence of our manufacturers upon foreign countries, and that means high prices abroad.

"Sheep husbandry for many years has been profitable to our farmers, their wool product bringing them over seventy million dollars annually, in addition to which several million dollars are realized from the mutton. This money remains in our country and enters into general circulation. In our opinion free wool will be of no advantage to the manufacturer. "We believe that the extension of the free list, as proposed by the Mills bill, is the beginning of a system of free trade warfare against our

raw materials, to be followed by a combined assault on manufactures. "Full protection to both raw materials and manufactures insures the extension of both industries, a lowering of the price of both, and prosperity to our country. The passage of the bill means restricted employment, reduced wages and unremunerative capital.

manufacturers-the first blow being struck at

R. P. Gettys, Knoxville woolen-mills, Knoxville, Tenn .: "We are doing very well under the existing condition of things and are willing that they should continue."

W. A. Hedden & Co., propritors of the New Albany hosiery-mills, says: "The Mills bill has been a serious injury to the woolen interest in all its branches as all connected with it know to their sorrow. The wool production steadily increased until the tariff reduction of 1883 went into effect. Since then it has steadily decreased, falling from 337,000,000 pounds per annum to less than 300,000,000. Making wool free would only accelerate the downward course until manufacturers would have to depend on a foreign market for their mate supply. This would be a serious detriment and would undoubtedly stop a great many mills. The question comes up then, who would profit by free wool. The farmer would not, because taking 10 cents a pound off cuts the purchasing power of his wool from \$1 to less than 65 cents, while the price of goods would only be lowered about 10 per cent., varying of course according to weight and fineness. Any farmer can weigh the woolen goods in his bouse and make his own calculations. This leaves him 25 per cent. out of pocket. "Mr. Edward Atkinson, who is undoubted authority, says 5 per cent. is fully as much as capital gets out of goods. Suppose the manufact-

urer gives up his 5 per cent. entirely, the farmer will still be 20 per cent. worse off. The only other chance for reduction is in labor. To make the farmer even this would have to be cut 20 per cent. By referring to Mr. Atkinson's estimates of the living expenses of a New England operative we find that food, fuel and rent are 75 per cent. of his total outlay. Sundry expenses are 10 per cent., and clothing of all kinds 15 per cent. No one expects food, fuel or shelter to be cheaper than it is now. The tariff reformers don't cry cheap sugar; their battle-cry is cheap blankets, and the reduction is aimed at woo clothing, which is not 10 per cent. of the annual living expenses. No one doubts or denies that a reduction of wages will follow a reduction of tariff; yet a reduction of 10 per cent. is sufficient to wipe out of the yearly earnings a sum equal to the entire amount of the wool clothing bill. By the reduction in tariff he has saved a dollar and lost two. If free wool wipes out the farmer's margin, the manufacturer's profit and the laboring man's clothes, who will profit by it?

"The tariff on wool and on woolen goods was reduced in 1883. To get a fair test of its workings we will take the figures for three years under each tariff. The imports of wool for 1881, '82 and '83 were one hundred and eighty-three million pounds. The imports for 1884, '85 and '86 were two hundred and sixty-three million pounds, an increase of eighty million pounds. Propping carpet wools out of the case and usike for comparison only those competing with Indiana wools, we find that in '81, '82 and '83 the amount imported was \$12,624,875, and in the three years following, \$15,125,453, an increase of two and a half million dollars. The imports of Enit woolen goods jumped from three million to six million dollars. while total value of woolen goods for same periods increased from one hundred and thirteen million dollars to one hundred and twenty-eight million dollars. The total increase on woolen goods and wool for clothing for time mentioned is seventeen and a half million dollars.

"Many mills and thousands of operatives are idle to-day because of this loss. If they will look away across the sea they may learn who profits by a reduction of the tariff. If above is result of the 1883 reduction, what will it be under the Mills bitl?"

French, Hanna & Co., woolen manufacturers. of Fort Wayne, Ind., say: "We certainly think that with free wool a speedy reduction in manufactured woolen goods would follow. Our markets would be flooded with foreign goods and we should have the same times that preceded 1861, when all of the gold and silver would be exported. We think that the repeal of duty on wool and the sure reduction on woolen manufactures that would follow would be ruinous to sheep-raising and woolen industries, and then labor must sympathize with the above industries. The writer can recollect back to the distress and ruin of 1836, and hopes not to see such times again. As to the price of woolen goods to consumers, they are cheaper than at any period before the rebellion that the writer recollects. Competition among home manufacturers has reduced the price of woolen goods so low that it is sometimes below the cost of production. So also has it been sometimes with cotton manufactures. If the object of the Mills bill is to reduce the revenue the makers of it are either not honest or wise, as a reduction will certainly increase the importation."

Mr. Isaac Thalman, of the old woolen manufacturing firm of C. E. Geisendorff & Co., In-

dianapolis, says: "The first effect of the repeal of the duty on wool would be to lower the prices both of wool and woolen goods, but the leter effect would be disastrous on manufacturers and workmen. Under competition woolen goods of American manufacture are lower to-day than ever before in the history of the country. The American wool clip amounts to about 90,000,000 a year, and the money paid for it is kept at homs. With free wool it would go abroad. Wool-raisers in this country can hardly make anything at present prices. With the duty on fereign wool repealed they would have to quit the business entirely. If the Mills bill should become a law it would unquestionably demoralize the woolen industries of this country. Very few, if any mills, will run and make up goods as they now do, say six to eight months shead of the season, but will only run on actual orders, as they are doing prises.

now East (most of the mills are running on "A word only as to cheapening goods. For

short time, and some shut down entirely). American manufacturers can meet foreign competition if we can have as cheap wool, cheap money, low interest and as low wages. Give us these conditions and we can stay with them right along. But wages would have to come down about to European rates."

Messrs. George Merritt & Co., woolen manufacturers of this city, say:

"The first effect of the passage of the Mille bill would be to destroy wool-growing as an industry in this country and send woolen manufacturers to Australia and South America for their wool. We prefer to buy our wool nears; home, of our own farmers, and wish such an adjustment and administration of the tariff as will enable us to pay the farmer a fair living price for his wool, so that he may be able to buy our goods. We know he cannot do this if compelled to compe. with those countries where land is valued at 10 to 50 cents per acre. and where the farm laborer gets but 20 to 40 cents per day. Dependence on foreign countries for wool gives the advantage to the Eastern woolen manufacturer, because of his nearness to the port of entry. At present the Western manufacturer has the advantage of being pear the source of our wool supply and has the freights in his favor, while under the Mills bill this would be reversed. This alone would ruin woolen-mills in the West, or compel them to move East. Just how far the Mills bill will injure woolen manufactures is a problem that time and experience alone can solve, but the fact that ninety-nine out of every one hundred woolen manufacturers are opposed to it and believe that it will injure their business, is more conclusive evidence on that point than the fine spun theories of the Texas statesman (?) who framed that bill. Give the farmer the American market for his wool and the manufacturer the American market for his goods, and we are satisfied.

"In place of the Mills bill making it possible,

if it became a law, for woolen manufacturers 'to

double the employment of home labor, pay labor better wages, and pay larger profits to capital,' the reverse is the truth. The Mills bill is a long step towards free trade. Free trade means competition on equal terms with the manufacturers of England and other countries; equal terms means lower wages in this country, as well as free wool. One-half the cost of our goods is labor, and we must buy that as cheaply as England or any other competitor, or we will go down in the fierce competition of the world. Equal terms means equal transportation facilities with all the markets of the world. We have not got these, and the same party that offers us the free-trade Mills bill refuses to take a single step towards furnishing these transportation facilities for our merchants and manufacturers. England pays millions of dollars to have her mails carried in English ships to all parts of the world, and by so doing furnishes her merchants and manufacturers prompt and reliable communication with all the markets of the world, and England has made money by so doing. What has America done in that direction? With "free wool" and with labor at less than 50 per cent. of what our laborers are paid, England, France and Germany are hotly contesting for every market on the face of the earth. Competition in those countries, even with the low scale of wages paid, has so reduced prices and profits on class of manufactured manufacturing in all those tries is languishing to-day, and people are looking with longing eyes to America, wishing and working for the passage of the "Mills bill" as the first step toward free trade, which will open up to them the rich markets of this country. Their steamship lines are already established to every market in the world; we have none; how then can our manufacturers compete with them? If we wish to ship our goods to South America, to Africa or to any of the far-off markets of the world our best route is first to England in an English ship, then from England in another English ship to the point of destination. With this state of facts existing. is any man so unreasonable as to suppose we can successfully compete with English manufacturers in any market in the world but our own; and here we can only hope to compete successfully by adopting the same scale of wages paid in England and other countries. Free trade in this country just as surely means Europeon wages here as night fol-lows day. Competition in our line is hot and fierce all over this country, and only the 'fittest survive.' The Mills bill is a first step and a long step towards free trade. Because it does not reach free trade on everything at one step are we to shut our eyes and try to believe the wily tempter when he invites us so smoothly to

step into his 'reform parlor!' "When to-day we see the effort made to rob the farmer of every bit of protection that he has shall we sit idly by because this first blow does not hurt us so much as bim! No; let us rather unite with him in resenting this blow. Let farmers and mechanics, merchants and manufacturers all unite in resisting this first step, and America shall still be free, and American markets shall still belong to Americans."

An Indiana woolen manufacturer, who has been in the business many years, but does not want his name published, writes: "It is a fact that the woolen-mill employes have obtained better wages, and, what is most important, had more steady employment under a protective tariff, than under low tariff or free wool. Who can point to a single woolen-mill west of the Allegheny mountains that was in operation over six months in twelve, prior to 1863? And as the protective tariff has been an incentive to invest capital and labor in wool-growing and manufacturing to such an extent as to create an Active home competition, wool and woolens have grad ually declined in price to such an extent as to be now lower than they ever were for any length of time under free trade or low tariff. Why should the woolen manufacturer favor free wool, to the detriment of the Western wool grower, knowing them to be the principal consumers of all Western-made woolens! I, for one, am opposed to any such short-sighted, sui-

Mr. Alpheus Birch, of Birch & Brother, woolen manufacturers, Greencastle, Ind., says "That the repeal of the duty on wool would result in the extinction of the wool-growing industry in this country is a fact so plain to a thoughtful, reasonable man that it would seem unnecessary to enlarge in demonstrating the fact. The enormous reduction in the quantity of wool grown in this country, caused by the slight abatement in the duty which took effect in July, 1883, is a wonderful demonstration of how small a thing may ruin a great industry. Take this county, for instance. Before this change we used to buy from the farmers at our door eighty to one hundred thousand pounds of wool every year, and paid for the same \$25,000 to \$35,000; and besides this, there were large amounts bought at the small towns in the county. The proceeds of the crop of wool was a great help to the farmer, as well as to all the business interests of the neighborhood. But now the reduction in price from the cause referred to has lessened the quantity of wool grown here fully three-fourths.

"Another bad feature in this diminution of the wool erop is that we are losing our best wool, which is grown in the States upon high-priced land, and more inferior wools in proportion are now grown upon cheap Western lands.

"Free wool means the inevitable destruction of wool-growing in this country. We will then be wholly dependent upon the foreign market. With the increased American demand prices will advance, and we will always have an uncertain, fluctuating market, which is the worst bane in manufacturing enterprises, and from this we shall have no relief.

"There is a practical advantage to the manufacturer in being as near the wool-grower as possible. Nearly all mills run on specialties. They must have the wool in texture, and quickly at hand, adapted to their particular line of goods. The goods are sold six months ahead, so there must be a constant production of the precise goods sold. If he deviates to inferior goods than that sold, he is liable for damages; or if he makes them better he will lose money. So the manufacturer in Europe will have greatly the advantage over the American, in being always in the presence of the best wool when he can have his choice of the cheapest and the best. and the American must content himself with what has filtered through his hands; and for second choice he must pay one profit more than the manufacturer does in Europe for first choice, for the American is at extra expense in going so far for his wool in the way of commissions, transportation, etc., and will most certainly often sustain great loss also in not being able to get his work home from the continent in due

"There are other inconveniences and losses which will attend the American manufacturer in being compelled to look abroad for his wool, which I have neither time nor space to elucidate, but which will occur to the practical manufacturer. I should say that a man who, in the presence of these changes in procuring his supplies, the uncertainty, inconvenience and extra expense attending the same, should undertake to enlarge his business, would be very unsafe in

business affairs. "The further reduction of the duties on woolen goods is against American interests. If the Mills bill should pass we must, from the very nature of things, expect largely increased importations on woolen goods, and the throwing out of employment of just as many hands as will be required to make the same. I see nothing in all this to help labor to better wages or steady work. But I do see much to depress labor, and throw men out of employment and to bring pecuniary distress upon men who have invested their capital in manufacturing enter-